

## COMPARISON OF UTAH METAL PRODUCTION BY YEARS

1896  
1907\$ 9,410,293  
50,046,366

## COMPARISON OF DIVIDENDS BY YEARS

1896  
1907\$1,943,500  
8,000,755MINES OF UTAH IN 1907  
ECLIPSED ALL RECORDS

Figures Show That No Other State Made Such a Marvelous Advance During the Year.

Metal Production Much Greater Than in 1906 and Dividends Show Increase of 55 Per Cent.

The year 1907 must go down into Utah history as one of the most remarkable on record so far as the mining industry is concerned. It is too soon to tell positively, but, with the possible exception of Idaho, it is safe to say that it is the only mining state in the Union that can show such a wonderful increase in the amount of metal production and dividends as is disclosed in the tables bearing on those subjects. When the year dawned there was not a single cloud in the sky and it looked as though the business of mining, milling and smelting would prosper as it had never done before, not only in Utah, but everywhere.

The financial storm gathered and finally broke loose in its fury, and one disaster after another resulted so quickly that it seemed national ruin must eventually come. The effects of the upheaval have been felt in Utah, of course, but nothing like as seriously as in many of the other mining states. That such is the case may be attributed to the fact that mining in this state is conducted on a saner and more conservative basis than in probably any other.

The number of dividend-paying mines was larger than in 1906, and the amount paid out by the various companies was nearly \$3,000,000 greater. Crippled though the mines have been through one cause and another all of which are familiar to the reader, the production of metals shows an increase of approximately \$11,000,000. This was made possible through improved conditions in the older mines and through the addition of many new producers and the enlarged facilities provided by the smelting companies. And even though the result of the lack of fuel and transportation facilities for a portion of the year and occasionally by labor troubles, while, to finish up with, they did not have the money at their disposal to keep on buying ores.

The last two months of the year were strenuous ones for both producer and smelterman, and it cannot be said at this writing that their troubles are over yet. It may take a month, or even six months, to get squared away again, so it is impossible to forecast what the result of the year 1908 is likely to be. Many changes in the methods and affairs of the mines and smelting companies appear to be imminent.

## Railroads Help Mining.

Railroads have done much toward helping the mining industry during the year. This has not been so much in the nature of supplying better transportation facilities as in the matter of connecting up isolated camps and making available ores from regions that have been previously barred from a market. The Deep Creek section has been brought fifty miles closer to the smelters by the completion of the Western Pacific to and beyond the Nevada state line from this city. While the road runs farther north than the Deep Creekers would like to have seen it run, the fact is appreciated that 100 miles of desert travel has been eliminated and that, with the building of a spur line south from the main line, the mines of that region can be brought in touch with the markets, while supplies and equipment can be carried into the mines at much less cost than formerly.

The completion of the Rio Grande Western company's "sky line" at Bingham has been another event that has made possible the bigger operations of the Utah Copper and other companies of that camp, while it already assured that the company will double its track running from camp around to the mills and smelters at Garfield. That done, and there will no longer be a question as to whether the company can meet the demands of the Utah Copper and Boston Consolidated companies' mills and the big smelting works of the American company, just beyond.

## Copper Mining's Progress.

Wonderful progress has been made in the development of the copper mining industry during the year. Bingham is now the Butte of Utah. It will, during the year now dawning, unless held back through circumstances that have nothing to do with the mines or the ability of the operating companies, produce a tonnage of ore that will correspond with the output of the big Montana camp, and, as its mines are new and its deposits of ore simply inexhaustible, it can be truthfully said that the district is just entering upon a career that will make every other copper camp in the country go pale to excel, both in the matter of tonnage and the cost of production. The Utah Copper company is now equipped to handle 7,000 tons of ore per day, and the Boston Consolidated is in shape to mill 3,000 tons. The Ohio Copper company's 2,000-ton plant is nearing completion, while the Yampa can now push through nearly 1,000 tons daily at its matting smelter. Other mills in the camp are good for 1,000 tons more, and capacities of these, with the production of the Utah Consolidated, the Bingham-New Haven, the Phoenix, the Utah-Apex, Last Chance, Bingham Central Standard, Dalton & Lark, United States and other properties, should make the daily output of the district exceed 15,000 tons as an average for the year.

Then there is the Cactus mine of the Newhouse Mines & Smelters corporation at Newhouse, in Beaver county. They will add not less than 150 tons of high-grade ore and concentrates daily to the state's output of copper-bearing material if market conditions permit, while the Columbus Consolidated and South Columbus of Alta will contribute some more, with Tintic and the Deep Creek country helping out. This is not supposed to be all, but it is simply mentioned to show what can be done, that's all.

## Smelter and Mill Building.

Smelter and mill building has gone on apace all the year, and the outlook for advancement on these lines is far from discouraging for the year just about to begin. The great smelting works at Garfield, which got well under way last June, has had its capacity screwed up from less than 1,000 to more than 1,200 tons per day, and the additions of roasters and reverberatories, it is expected, will give the works a capacity before long of better than 2,000 tons per day. A 200-ton plant was placed in commission north of Orderville during the year, but market conditions in the metals compelled its suspension a short time ago. It was a custom copper smelter and was born just as the price of the metal commenced to recede, thus making its operation unprofitable. Much of the same talent started the smelter that is now being erected in the Tintic district, but the control of the proposition recently passed to Jesse Knight. Barring unlooked-for delays, this smelter will be ready to begin the treatment of ore early in the coming spring. It is designed to treat Tintic ores almost exclusively.

There is talk of the purchase or lease of the majestic company's combination lead and copper smelter at Milford, in Beaver county, and if a deal is made the chances are that the producers of the southern end will be doing as those at Pioche and other southern Nevada camps will get a chance to market their outputs there until such time, at least, as the big custom companies see fit to give the miner a better lay-out than he is now being offered.

## DIVIDENDS

Paid by Utah Mines During the Year, 1907.

Beck Tunnel Consolidated	\$ 340,000
Bingham-New Haven	45,200
Bullion-Beck & Champion	30,000
Colorado Mining Co.	620,000
Columbus Consolidated	212,620
Century Gold Mining	6,000
Daly-Judge	225,000
Daly-West	378,000
Eureka Hill (estimated)	100,000
Gemini	100,000
Grand Central	152,500
Horn Silver	60,000
Lower Mammoth	57,000
Mammoth	60,000
May Day	64,000
Newhouse Mines & Smelters	300,000
Swansea	5,000
Silver King Coalition	425,000
Uncle Sam Consolidated	70,000
Utah Mine Company	36,000
United States Mining Company	*2,564,435
Utah Consolidated	2,100,000
Victoria	30,000
West Mountain Placer	5,000
Yankee Consolidated	15,000
Total	\$8,000,755
Paid during 1906	5,165,650
Increase for 1907	\$2,835,105

\* On common and preferred stock.

valley that it will be required to close down.

There is a faint suspicion, however, that a few months hence it will develop that there is such a community of interests in all the big copper companies of Utah that the building of individual plants will all be eliminated.

## Plants of Great Capacity.

During the fore part of the year the magnificent 6,000-ton milling plant of the Utah Copper company was completed and since June one section after another has been placed in commission.

until now eight of the twelve sections of 500 tons' capacity each have been placed in commission, the others to follow as rapidly as circumstances permit. At the Boston Consolidated company's works, which, like the Utah Copper plant, are located near the big copper smelting works at Garfield, everything is now in readiness for steady operation and the probabilities are that the plant will be handling its maximum of 3,000 tons of crude ore per day inside of ninety days.

At Park City the milling plant of the

Silver King Coalition company has had its capacity increased from 100 to 200 tons per day, and the new mill of the Ohio Copper company, with an initial capacity of 2,000 tons, has been pushed along until it can be placed in commission within a few weeks, if the management so desires.

Mining facilities have been increased at a number of other camps and several small mills have been erected during the year, so that, so far as facilities are concerned, the camps of Utah are in shape to make new records whenever the opportunity presents itself.

## Metal Production for 1907.

Copper	98,800,000 lbs.	at \$ .20	\$19,760,000
Lead	142,176,000 lbs.	at .05	7,108,800
Silver	17,204,100 ozs.	at .66	11,354,651
Gold	570,802 ozs.	at 20.00	11,416,040
Zinc	6,500,000 lbs.	at .06	390,000
Quicksilver	375 flasks	at 45.00	16,875
Total			\$50,046,366

Note—In figuring the metals in this table, the average price for the year, as nearly as it is possible to estimate, without using fractions and without going above the limit, is used. Gold is figured at \$20 for convenience and because that is fully as much as the producer receives for that metal.

## Production for 1906.

Copper	68,210,000 lbs.	at \$ .19	\$12,959,900
Lead	115,119,600 lbs.	at .057	6,561,817
Silver	16,281,312 ozs.	at .67	10,908,479
Gold	417,000 ozs.	at 20.67	8,619,390
Zinc	6,500,000 lbs.	at .06	390,000
Quicksilver	1,276 flasks	at 42.50	54,187
Total			\$39,493,773

## Recapitulation.

Total production for 1907	\$50,046,366
Total production for 1906	39,493,773
Apparent increase for 1907	\$10,606,593

As was naturally to be expected, the great increase of production for the past year has been in copper and gold. It will be found when the government statisticians have compiled their reports on data supplied by all of the western mining states, that the increase in gold here credited to home production because there is no way of segregating it, is largely due to the treatment of Nevada ores at the local smelters. The splendid increase in the amounts of copper produced, as shown by the figures, may all be credited to Utah without going astray. It is true that some copper ore and some copper

matter has been shipped in here from little or no doubt that there has been just as much sent away for treatment as has been received. Enlarged operations at Bingham have caused the bulk of the increase in copper, with Boston Consolidated, Utah Copper, Yampa and Ohio Copper as the chief contributors. The Newhouse mines have also cut a big figure in the year's production of the red metal, while the Columbus Consolidated of Alta and a number of other properties exceeded the records made during the previous year. There has been little change in the production of

zinc, while the falling off in the production of quicksilver is due entirely to the closing down of the Sacramento properties, the only ones in the state which have so far attempted to treat the cinnabar found in its ores.

The operation of the great smelting works at Garfield is what has made possible the great increase in the output of copper and gold and there is every reason to believe that, notwithstanding the present condition of the money and metal markets, the year just dawning will witness a still larger output of these metals, as represented in the business done by Utah smelters.

MORE THAN \$8,000,000  
IN MINE DIVIDENDS

Properties of State Exceed Great Aggregate of 1906 by More Than \$2,500,000, Despite Series of Difficulties.

Prospect for 1908 Is That \$10,000,000 or More Will Be Earned and Paid by Bonanza Mines.

There is something for the investor to study in the figures covering dividends paid by Utah mines during the year just closed. Notwithstanding the fact that labor and transportation difficulties have been greater than for many years past, and notwithstanding the fact that for the first time in the history of mining ore producers have had to cease or curtail shipments because the smelters could not handle their ores and could not pay for them if they did, and in the teeth of a rapidly declining metal market, Utah companies have paid their shareholders over \$2,750,000 more than they did in 1906. If anything is needed to emphasize the worth of Utah mines, if evidence is required to prove that the mining business is being legitimately conducted in this state, the proof stands out in the dividend table in a shape that leaves no ground for the quibbler to stand on.

Last spring, before it was possible to see what was going to happen to the country, there was every reason to believe that Utah mines would pay considerably more than \$8,000,000, while there was a possibility that distribution would reach \$9,000,000. As it stands it is necessary to feel content with a total that is slightly over the \$8,000,000 mark.

It was honestly believed last spring that the Newhouse Mines & Smelters would pay two, instead of one, \$300,000 dividend. It was expected that the Silver King company would pay its usual \$300,000, instead of only a little over half of that amount, and it was expected that the Daly-West company would pay \$432,000, instead of \$375,000. Other companies were expected to have done better than they have, and it can be said that in some respects the decreased payments have been chargeable to the depletion of ore reserves or bad management. Newhouse suffered for precisely the same reason that dozens of other copper mines suffered. The Silver King was reorganized and about \$1,000,000 was spent in the acquisition of new territory and the settlement of litigation. The Daly-West suffered through strikes and the rapid fall of the metals on which it relied to earn dividends. Other companies have had the usual troubles, and while some have reduced dividends or cut them out altogether during the past few months, there is ample evidence to show that the managements decided that it would be better to hold money in the treasury to see the companies through the time of depression rather than pay it out and take chances on metal markets and the ability of the smelters to give them service.

Smoke and fume nuisance decisions against the smelters have made it appear for several months as though there might be a general close-down of custom plants, and with that condition staring them in the face, it will not be charged that certain managements were to blame for not paying dividends with funds accumulated when conditions were different.

Colorado Mining, the phenomenal Tintic prospect, has been under-erred ore in its property a year ago. Last May it paid a dividend, to the surprise of everybody. In eight months it has paid \$620,000. If market conditions had been different during the last four or five months the total would likely have been \$1,000,000.

What the mines will do during 1908 there is no possible way of determining at this time. It is true that if market conditions permit there will be more money paid during the next twelve months than has been distributed during the last, for the mines were never in as good shape to make and earn the money as they are now.

This year Utah Copper, Boston Consolidated and the Tintic Mining & Development company, with its Yampa properties, should all be in line, while there is no question that, if market conditions are normal, the Newhouse Mines & Smelters will also make substantial payments. With half good luck, Utah mines ought to pay stockholders \$10,000,000 this year.

The City Rocks has been developing and shipping right along and, once the management decides to cut loose on lines justified by the value of its possessions, the property should develop into one of the really big mines of the Alta camp.

The Kennecott has ceased work for the winter, but its new tunnel has been extended to a point where connections with the big ledge were all but made, and where ore was making in the seams of the line with increasing persistency as each round of holes was fired. The Kennecott is one of the coming bonanzas of the district.

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Steady Progress the Rule  
In the Two Cottonwoods

Splendid progress has been made in the development of the mines, old and new, in the Little and Big Cottonwood mining districts during the past year. Like every other mining section, had financial conditions and the nerve-shattering drop in price of metals during the past six months has had its effect, and the winter will not be as lively as it otherwise would have been at Alta. As an illustration of what the drop in metals has done to mining generally, it may be stated that the Columbus Consolidated, the best shipper in the Alta section, received about \$100,000 less for ore shipped during October, November and December, than it would have received for a like tonnage marketed during the three months previous. That is why the company this week decided not to post the usual quarterly dividend of 20c a share for January payment.

## Much Ore Developed.

The mines of the Columbus Consolidated, the Albion, City Rocks, Consolidated Flagstaff, Old Emma and a number of other companies, have added materially to the ore reserves in the property workings during the year, and a dozen or more prospects have been carried on their campaigns of development with good results. The Columbus Wedge has made a fine showing, as has also the Columbus Consolidated Extension, and the year closes with every probability that, during the next few months, there will be a consolidation of the Columbus Consolidated and the Extension holdings through the purchase of the latter group by the Columbus Consolidated company.

## Aerial Tram in Operation.

Early in the year the Unity Mines company remodeled the five-mile aerial tramway that reaches from Tanner's flat, near the mouth of the Little Cottonwood canyon, to its Continental mines, at the extreme head of the canyon and, while the company has not shipped much on its own account, it has derived a nice revenue through the carrying of ore and concentrates for the Columbus Consolidated company. In the meantime the Unity company has been developing its properties, and the statement was recently made by the management that some important disclosures had taken place. It is presumed the company will be in shape to produce a good deal of ore during the year to come.

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## On Big Cottonwood Side.

On the Big Cottonwood side a great deal of work has been done. At the head of the canyon the Big Cottonwood Gold & Copper company has made a fine showing, the Giles company has opened up some fine ore and the Old Evergreen has been undergoing systematic development.

Erza Thompson, Jerome B. Wheeler and other Salt Lake operators are running a tunnel in a property in Big Cottonwood that is declared will make a mine during the coming year, while the Cardiff company and some others have been doing telling work on their properties, where ore bodies of unusual merit are being opened up.

There has been little doing at the Maxfield mine other than by leasers, who have taken cut and shipped ore that came from portions of the mine above the water level.

The coming year is going to show several new producers in the Little and Big Cottonwood camps.